REVISING/EDITING Part B

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below and answer the questions following it. You will be asked to improve the writing quality of the passage and to correct errors so that the passage follows the conventions of standard written English. You may reread the passage if you need to. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

Helium

(1) Pierre-Jules César Janssen first obtained evidence for the existence of the new element helium when studying a total solar eclipse in 1868. (2) He detected a yellow line on his spectroscope while observing the sun, and realized that, because of its wavelength, it could not be attributed to any element known at the time. (3) It was repeated by Norman Lockyer, who also concluded that no known element produced such a line. (4) However, other scientists were dubious, finding it unlikely that an element existed only on the sun. (5) In 1895, William Ramsay discovered helium on Earth after treating cleveite, a uranium mineral, with mineral acids. (6) After isolating the resulting gas, Ramsay sent samples to William Crookes and Norman Lockyer. (7) He identified it conclusively as the missing element helium. (8) It was Lockyer who named the element "helium," from the Greek word "helios," meaning "sun."

(9) The controversy concerning this new element is ironic, considering that helium is the second most abundant element in the universe (hydrogen is the first). (10) However, helium does not bind to Earth by gravitation, thus mostly appears in space. (11) On earth, it is created by the decay of radioactive elements, such as uranium and thorium. (12) Helium became trapped in natural gas and can be extracted for commercial use. (13) Helium is a nonrenewable resource. (14) Once extracted, it quickly returns to space.

(15) The most common application for liquid helium is in cryogenics, a branch of physics dealing with very low temperatures. (16) Among other uses, helium is employed to cool superconducting magnets in devices such as MRI scanners. (17) It is also used to grow crystals for silicon wafers. (18) In non-scientific endeavors, helium is the gas that makes balloons and blimps rise. (19) Inhaling helium changes the sound of one's voice to a flat, high-pitched one. (20) Rare though helium is on Earth, several large gas fields with helium have been found in the United States. (21) Until recently, scientist's had been concerned that helium is in very short supply.

5. Which revision of sentence 3 uses the most precise language?

   A. Norman Lockyer did another of the same, which also concluded that no known element produced such a line.

   B. Janssen's experiment was repeated by Norman Lockyer, who also concluded that no known element produced such a line.

   C. The fact that no known element produced it was concluded by Norman Lockyer.

   D. Norman Lockyer did it and again concluded that no known element produced such a line.

6. What edit is needed to correct sentence 7?

   E. change ***He*** to **Lockyer**

   F. change ***He*** to **Janssen**

   G. change ***it*** to **them**

   H. change ***it*** to **those**

7. What edit is needed to correct sentence 12?

   A. change ***became*** to **becomes**

   B. change ***trapped*** to **released**

   C. change ***can be*** to **will be**

   D. change ***commercial use*** to **used for commercial reasons**

8. What is the best way to combine sentences 13 and 14 to clarify the relationship between ideas?

   E. Helium is a nonrenewable resource, once extracted, it quickly returns to space.

   F. Helium quickly returns to space after having been extracted and because of this is a nonrenewable resource.

   G. Helium is a nonrenewable resource; once extracted, it quickly returns to space.

   H. Helium is a nonrenewable resource; quickly returning to space after extraction.

9. What transition should be added to the beginning of sentence 19?

   A. Similarly

   B. In contrast

   C. It has also been known that

   D. In addition

10. What edit is necessary to correct sentence 21?

E. change ***Until*** to **Before**

F. change ***scientist's*** to **scientists**

G. change ***had been*** to **has been**

H. change ***concerned*** to **unconcerned**

11. Which concluding sentence should be added after sentence 21 to support the argument presented in the passage?

A. New research indicates that it can collect in large quantities in gas fields and can also be released by volcanic eruptions.

B. There have been frequent scientific discussions about this concern.

C. The concern is unwarranted.

D. In reality, there is enough helium on the sun to fill Earth's needs.

PASSAGE III

HUMANITIES: *This passage is adapted from* The Nature of Goodness *by George Herbert Palmer* ©*1903.*

My reader may well feel that goodness is already the most familiar of all the thoughts we employ, and yet he may at the same time suspect that there is something about it perplexingly remote. Familiar it certainly is. It attends all our wishes, acts, and projects as nothing else does, so that no estimate of its influence can be excessive. When we take a walk, read a book, pick out a dress, visit a friend, attend a concert, cast a vote, enter into business, we always do it in the hope of attaining something good. Since they are so frequently encountering goodness, both laymen and scholars are apt to assume that it is altogether clear and requires no explanation. But the very reverse is the truth. Familiarity obscures. It breeds instincts and not understanding. So woven has goodness become with the very web of life that it is hard to disentangle.

Consequently, we employ the word or some synonym of it during pretty much every waking hour of our lives. Wishing some test of this frequency I turned to Shakespeare, and found that he uses the word "good" fifteen hundred times, and its derivatives "goodness," "better," and "best," about as many more. He could not make men and women talk right without incessant reference to this concept.

How then do we employ the word "good"? I do not ask how we ought to employ it, but how we actually do. For the present, we shall be engaged in a psychological inquiry, not an ethical one. We need to get at the plain facts of usage. I will therefore ask each reader to look into his own mind, see on what occasions he uses the word, and decide what meaning he attaches to it. Taking up a few of the simplest possible examples, we will through them inquire when and why we call things good.

Here is a knife. When is it a good knife? Why, a knife is made for something, for cutting. Whenever the knife slides evenly through a piece of wood, and with a minimum of effort on the part of him who steers it, when there is no disposition of its edge to bend or break, but only to do its appointed work effectively, then we know that a good knife is at work. Or, looking at the matter from another point of view, whenever the handle of the knife neatly fits the hand, following its lines and presenting no obstruction, we may say that in these respects also the knife is a good knife. That is, the knife becomes good through adaptation to its work, an adaptation realized in its cutting of the wood and in its conformity to the hand. Its goodness always has reference to something outside itself, and is measured by its performance of an external task.

Or take something not so palpable. What glorious weather! When we woke this morning, drew aside our curtains and looked out, we said "It is a good day!" And of what qualities of the day were we thinking? We meant, I suppose, that the day was well fitted to its various purposes. Intending to go to our office, we saw there was nothing to hinder our doing so. We knew that the streets would be clear, people in an amiable mood, business and social duties would move forward easily. In fact, whatever our plans, in calling the day a good day we meant to speak of it as excellently adapted to something outside itself.

A usage more curious still occurs in the nursery. There when the question is asked, "Has the baby been good?" one discovers by degrees that the anxious mother wishes to know if it has been crying or quiet. This elementary life has as yet not acquired positive standards of measurement. It must be reckoned in negative terms, a failure to disturb.

This signification of goodness is lucidly put in the remark of Shakespeare's Portia, "Nothing I see is good without respect." We must have some respect or end in mind in reference to which the goodness is compared. Good always means good "for." That little preposition cannot be absent from our minds, though it need not audibly be uttered. The knife is good for cutting and the day for business. Omit the "for," and goodness ceases. To be bad or good implies external reference. To be good means to be an efficient means; and the end to be furthered must be already in mind before the word good is spoken.

In short, whenever we inspect the usage of the word good, we always find behind it an implication of some end to be reached. Good is a relative term. The good is the useful, and it must be useful for something. Silent or spoken, it is the mental reference to something else which puts all meaning into it. So Hamlet says, "There's nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." No new quality is added to an object or act when it becomes good.

21. One of the main arguments the author is trying to make in the passage is that:

- **A.** the word *good* always connotes the same idea no matter the context of the usage, whether people realize it or not.
- **B.** although the word *good* is used frequently, the exact definition and connotation of the word is difficult to identify precisely.
- **C.** things or people are either good or not good; goodness is not a quality that is debatable.
- **D.** a debate of ethics, not psychology, will most clearly identify the exact definition and connotation of the word *good*.

22. The main idea of the sixth paragraph (lines 63–69) is that:

- **F.** it is irrelevant for a mother to inquire if her baby has been well-behaved or not.
- **G.** a baby has not been alive long enough to be judged as either good or bad.
- **H.** since the baby is so young, it is not judged as good by what it does, but rather what it does not do.
- **J.** whether or not a baby has been crying is not a significant standard upon which to determine its goodness.

23. According to the passage, why does the author concern himself with Shakespeare's usage of the word *good*?

A. He was seeking confirmation for his belief that both the use of the word and the concept of *good* are strikingly common.
B. He was looking for a definition of the concept of *good* and turned to Shakespeare for inspiration.
C. He was trying to understand the lack of the concept of *good* and *goodness* in the works of Shakespeare.
D. He was seeking support for his belief that Shakespeare was able to use the concept of *good* more effectively than any other author.

24. The author of the passage asserts that the weather and a knife are similar because:

F. both are defined as good if and only if they can be helpful to many people for a variety of reasons.
G. neither can be defined as good unless they remain consistent and unchanged in the wake of fluctuating circumstances.
H. both are defined as good when their characteristics serve appropriate external circumstances.
J. neither one can be good unless a universal definition of the concept is accepted.

25. As it is used in line 70, the word *lucidly* most nearly means:

A. obscurely.
B. inappropriately.
C. enthusiastically.
D. coherently.

26. The author argues that a knife may be described as good:

F. only if it cuts wood.
G. only if it is made for something other than cutting.
H. only as it relates to something other than itself.
J. only if it requires extra effort in its use.

27. As it is used in the passage, the word *palpable* most nearly means:

A. apparent.
B. powerful.
C. drab.
D. complicated.

28. The main argument that the author tries to make in the seventh paragraph (lines 70–81) is that:

F. it is always clear what is meant when someone describes something as *good*.
G. the concept of being *good* is entirely different than the concept of being *good for*.
H. it is often easier to understand the concept of *good* without using the phrase *good for*.
J. the word *good* is relative, finding meaning only when there is a specific end in mind.

29. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that the author would agree that the word *good* actually means:

A. measurable.
B. significant.
C. persistent.
D. practical.

30. When, referring to the role of goodness in life, the author states, "no estimate of its influence can be excessive" (lines 6–7), he most likely means that:

F. people must be careful not to allow the search for goodness to monopolize their lives.
G. it is impossible to over-emphasize the power that the quest for goodness has on us.
H. it is impossible to conceptualize and grasp the definition of the word good.
J. people often inaccurately describe the role that goodness plays in their own lives.

PASSAGE IV

NATURAL SCIENCE: *The Armored Armadillo*

Meandering along the shoulder of the highway, the armadillo is surprisingly unaffected by its surroundings. This nomad of the desert appears to have no cares in the world, and really, why should he, when he carries on his back a natural suit of armor? He looks far more awkward than do most animals, yet this alien creature handles himself remarkably well. For such a small animal, the armadillo can withstand a surprising amount of aggression from most predators. Although his shell is far from impenetrable, the armadillo can rest assured that he is safer than many animals who wander the Texas roads.

The *Dasypus novemcinctus*, or nine-banded armadillo, is characterized by the bands that arch across its back. The bands are made of bony plates and are covered with leathery skin—these plates, in fact cover the animal's back, sides, tail, and the top of its head, creating a somewhat turtle-like shell. The interesting thing about the nine-banded armadillo is that the number of bands on its back may be anywhere between seven and eleven; nine is just the most common number. Contrary to popular belief, only one species of armadillo can roll itself into a ball; the three-banded armadillo does this as its primary defense against predators. Other armadillos often scurry under thorn bushes, rather like tanks strengthening their position.

Armadillos are, on average, two and a half feet long and they typically weigh between eight and sixteen pounds, although across different species those numbers can vary dramatically. Nine-banded females give birth once a year, generally to four identical young, which come from a single fertilized egg. The nine-banded armadillo is the only species of animal in which this remarkable trait occurs. The four-month-long gestation period is more than enough time for the offspring to develop, as they are born fully formed with their eyes open. After a few hours they begin to walk and are able to distance themselves from their mothers after only a few months. Few animals are able to outrun a startled armadillo, and if chased into its burrow, the animal is able to arch its armor against the burrow walls, making the armadillo nearly impossible to become dislodged; this is quite frustrating to dogs and other animals who would like to eat the armadillo. In addition to threats of being eaten by an opportunistic predator, the armadillo must also endure a more severe danger: automobiles. A significant number of armadillos die each year after being struck by cars.

Armadillos can be found in the northern parts of South America and as far north as the State of Texas. Nine-banded armadillos prefer warm climates and like to build burrows in the wet soil near streambeds, which they often share with other species, such as rabbits and opossums. Armadillos are nocturnal, and they spend their evenings digging for grubs and other invertebrates which make up the majority of their diet.

Most Texans see the armadillo as a pest, since the creatures have a tendency to ruin corn by eating the parts of the plants that are low to the ground; they occasionally will eat other farm vegetables as well. Armadillos provide some benefits however, as they eat many annoying and harmful insects and are often used in medical research. Interestingly enough, they are the only mammal besides humans that can contract leprosy.

While armadillos are seen as strange and often troublesome animals, they are unique and valuable for research. This armored native of the south will most likely continue to fascinate and charm people for many years to come.

31. The author likens armadillos scurrying under thorn bushes to "tanks strengthening their positions" in Paragraph 2 because:

- **A.** armadillos are well armored and thorn bushes give them even more protection.
- **B.** an armadillo's shell is as hard as steel.
- **C.** the scurrying of an armadillo sounds like a tank rolling over land.
- **D.** the armadillo resembles a tank in appearance.

32. The author calls the armadillo an "alien creature" in the first paragraph because:

- **F.** not much is known about armadillos.
- **G.** armadillos come from another planet.
- **H.** armadillos are very aggressive.
- **J.** an armadillo's unique appearance makes it stand out.

33. The passage indicates that, unlike some other desert animals, the armadillo:

- **A.** lacks a means of defending itself.
- **B.** can go without drinking water for long periods of time.
- **C.** reproduces many times each year.
- **D.** can withstand most predators' attacks.

34. As it is used in the passage (line 42), the phrase "arch its armor" most nearly means:

- **F.** to construct.
- **G.** to curve.
- **H.** to dig.
- **J.** to fight.

35. Based on information in the passage, the author feels that the nine-banded armadillo is especially unique because:

- **A.** it can curl into a ball.
- **B.** it is the rarest type of armadillo.
- **C.** it gives birth to four identical young.
- **D.** its diet consists entirely of grubs.

36. The passage indicates that most Texans consider the armadillo to be both:

F. rare and sacred.
G. strange and interesting.
H. annoying and helpful.
J. valued and dangerous.

37. What does the passage state is one of armadillo's greatest threats?

A. farmers.
B. cars.
C. opossums.
D. dogs.

38. The passage states that, in the Southern United States, armadillos do damage to:

F. crops.
G. deserts.
H. rivers.
J. houses.

39. The passage indicates that, at birth, armadillos:

A. are utterly helpless.
B. are identical to adults.
C. are able to see.
D. are totally independent.

40. According to the passage, the scientific name *Dasypus novemcinctus* is unique to:

F. the three-banded armadillo.
G. the six-banded armadillo.
H. all armadillos.
J. the nine-banded armadillo.

Section 6

1. If $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{3x - 15}{4}$, what is the value of x?

A. 9

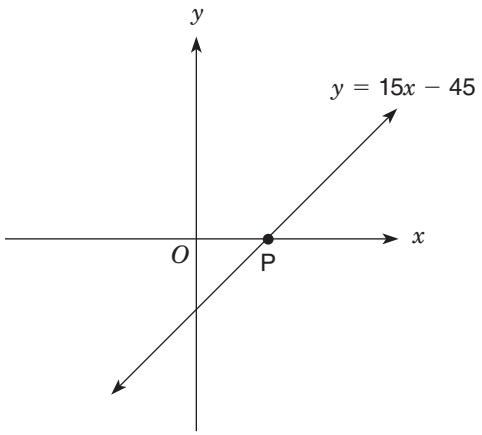
B. $\frac{15}{2}$

C. $\frac{45}{13}$

D. 3

E. $^{-}9$

2.



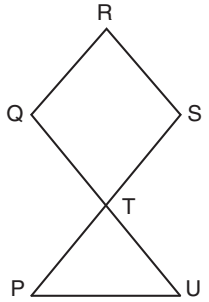
The line defined by the equation $y = 15x - 45$ intercepts the x-axis at point P as shown above. What are the coordinates of point P?

F. (45, 0)
G. (3, 0)
H. ($^{-}3$, 0)
J. (0, $^{-}3$)
K. (0, $^{-}45$)

3. How many different ways can a team of 2 men and 2 women be formed if there are 4 men and 5 women from which to select?

A. 4
B. 6
C. 16
D. 60
E. 240

4.



In the figure above, ∠QTS is congruent to ∠QRS. Point T lies at the intersection of line segments $\overline{QU}$ and $\overline{PS}$. Which of the following angles must also be congruent to ∠QRS?

F. ∠RST
G. ∠PTQ
H. ∠TUP
J. ∠TPU
K. ∠PTU

5. If $(4^3)(8^2) = 2^x$, what is the value of x?

A. 12
B. 10
C. 7
D. 6
E. 5

6. If N = $1.\overline{25}$, what is the value of N expressed as a fraction?

F. $\frac{5}{4}$

G. $\frac{124}{99}$

H. $\frac{113}{90}$

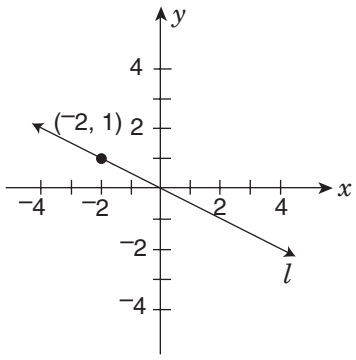
J. $\frac{125}{99}$

K. $\frac{14}{11}$

7. If 1 liter is approximately equal to 1.06 quarts and 32 ounces equals 1 quart, how many 20-ounce containers of soda can be **completely** filled by a 2-liter container of soda?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
E. 6

8.



In the figure above, line l passes through the origin. Which equation below describes line l?

F. $y = 2x$

G. $y = -2x$

H. $y = x$

J. $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

K. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$

9. What is the simplified form of $\frac{6(2x^2 - 4x)}{3x}$ if $x \neq 0$?

A. $4x - 4$

B. $4x^2 - \frac{8}{3}$

C. $4x - 8$

D. $4x^2 - 8$

E. $4x^2 - 8x$

10. The translation of point P (3, 5) to P′ (5, −3) is equivalent to rotating point P by which of the following clockwise rotations about the origin?

F. 45°
G. 90°
H. 135°
J. 180°
K. 225°

11. What is the greatest integer n that satisfies the inequality $5 - n \geq 3n - 4$?

A. 1

B. 2

C. $2\frac{1}{4}$

D. 3

E. 4

12. The volume of a cube is 729 cubic feet. What is the length, in **inches**, of one side of this cube?

F. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

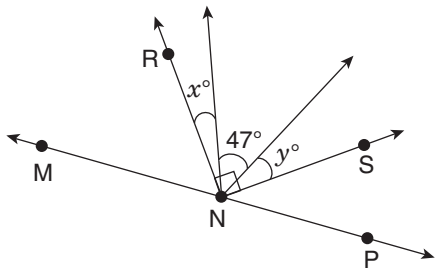
G. 9 in.

H. 108 in.

J. 243 in.

K. 2,916 in.

13.



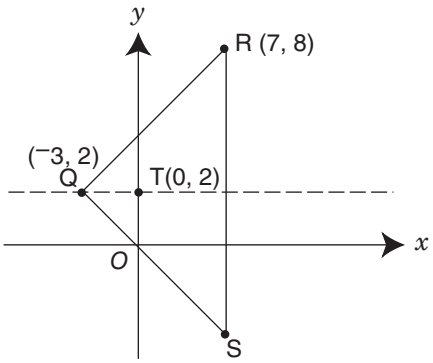
In the figure above, point N lies on straight line $\overleftrightarrow{MNP}$, and $\angle RNS$ is a right angle. What is the value of y in terms of x?

A. $43 - x$
B. $x - 43$
C. $133 - x$
D. $x - 133$
E. x

14. A property is valued at \$300,000 today. If this represents a 150% increase in value over its value 10 years ago, what was the value of this property 10 years ago?

F. \$120,000
G. \$150,000
H. \$200,000
J. \$275,000
K. \$450,000

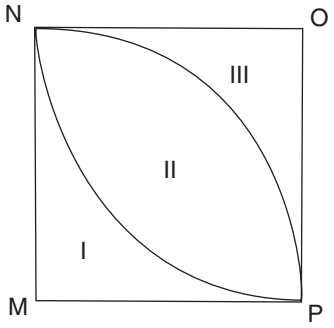
15.



The dashed line is the line of symmetry for triangle QRS. What are the coordinates of point S?

A. $(-7, -8)$
B. $(7, -8)$
C. $(7, -4)$
D. $(-7, -4)$
E. $(7, 8)$

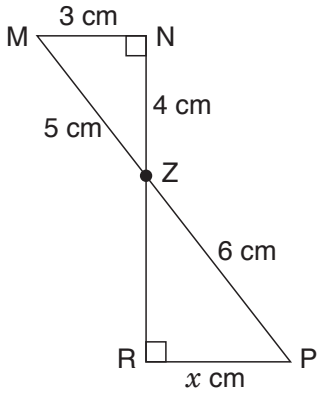
16.



In the figure above, MNOP is a square with sides of length 20. Each arc inside MNOP is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circumference of a circle with either M or O as its center. What is the area of the region labeled II? Express your answer in terms of π.

F. 50π
G. 100π
H. $200\pi - 100$
J. $200\pi - 400$
K. $800\pi - 400$

17.



In the figure above, all lines are straight. $\overline{MP}$ and $\overline{RN}$ intersect at point Z. What is the value of x?

A. 3
B. $3\frac{3}{5}$
C. 4
D. $4\frac{4}{5}$
E. 5

85. If $\frac{7}{50} < \frac{1}{x} < \frac{8}{51}$ where x is an integer, then $x =$

A. 8
B. 7
C. 6
D. 5

86. Half of 2^8 is

E. 2^7
F. 2^6
G. 2^4
H. 1^8

87. If x is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than 1, which of the following has the largest value?

A. $2x - 1$
B. x^2
C. $\frac{1}{x}$
D. $1 - x$

88. Maria, Anoki, and Boris are teenagers, and the sum of their ages now is 49. The sum of their ages 8 years from now will be F, and the sum of their ages 10 years ago was P. The value of $F - P$ is

E. 54
F. 18
G. 17
H. 6

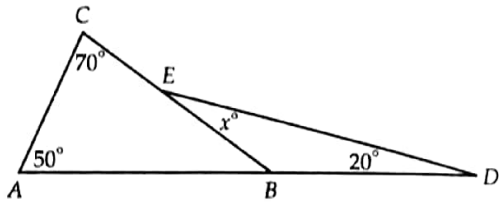
89. If $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{x} = 1$, then $x =$

A. $\frac{1}{8}$
B. $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{4}{3}$
D. 2

90. When the integer N is divided by 7, the quotient is Q and the remainder is 5. When $N + 24$ is divided by 7, the remainder is

E. 4
F. 3
G. 2
H. 1

91. Point B is on line segment $\overline{AD}$, and point E is on line segment $\overline{BC}$. The value of x is



A. 20
B. 40
C. 50
D. 60

92. Three-fourths of a number is equal to L. What is three-halves of that original number, in terms of L?

E. $\frac{4}{3}L$
F. $\frac{3}{2}L$
G. $2L$
H. $3L$

93. For *how many* positive integer values of N will the expression $\frac{18}{N+2}$ be an integer?

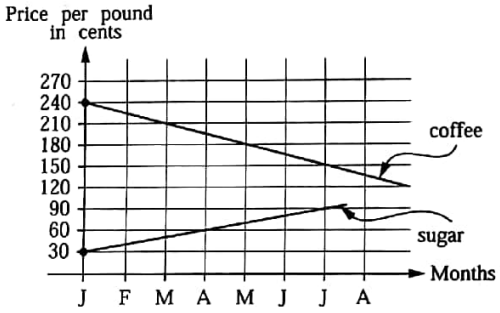
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

94. In the figure, numbers are to be placed in each of the nine small squares such that the sum of the numbers in any row, column, or diagonal must be the same. The number x

	13	
		x
10	9	14

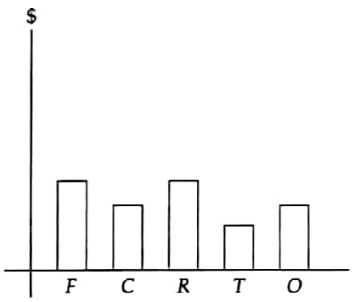
E. will be 1.
F. will be 7.
G. will be 9.
H. cannot be determined from the given information

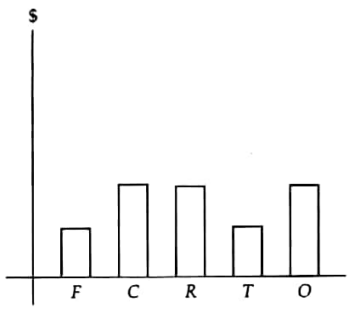
95. The two straight line graphs indicate the change in the price per pound of coffee and the change in the price per pound of sugar during part of a year. The initials on the horizontal axis represent January, February, March, and so on, and the vertical lines indicate the start of each month. During which month did it occur that the price per pound of coffee was twice the price per pound of sugar?



A. March
B. April
C. May
D. June

96. The pie chart shows the yearly expenses of the Jones family. Each expense is indicated as a percent of the total money they spent. Which one of the following bar charts, which indicate actual money spent in each area, best represents the data in the pie chart?

E.


F.


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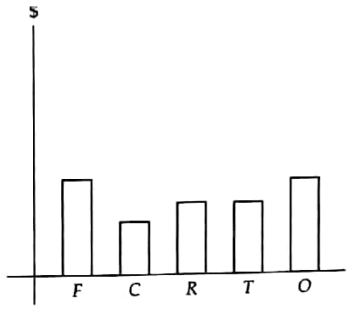

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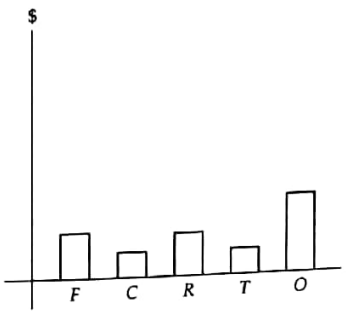
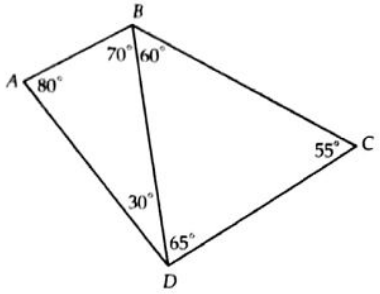


97. A fence encloses a triangular field. There is a vertical wooden fence post at each corner (vertex) of the field, and vertical posts all along the fence, placed 5 feet apart. If the sides of the field measure 20 feet by 35 feet by 25 feet, how many posts are there altogether?

A. 13
B. 14
C. 15
D. 16

98. The longest side in the figure (which need not be drawn to scale) must be



E. $\overline{BC}$
F. $\overline{BD}$
G. $\overline{CD}$
H. $\overline{AB}$

99. $(x^2y^3)(xy^2) =$

A. x^2y^6
B. x^3y^6
C. $2x^3y^6$
D. x^3y^5

100. The smallest positive integer value of n that will make $12n$ exactly divisible by 56 is

E. 7
F. 12
G. 14
H. 21

101. If $2x + 2y + 2z = 110$ and $x + y = 11$, then $z =$

A. 99
B. 50
C. $49\frac{1}{2}$
D. 44

102. Suppose $a \oplus b$ means $a^2 - ab$. (For example, $3 \oplus 2 = 9 - 6 = 3$ and $5 \oplus 3 = 10$.) Which of the following has the smallest value?

E. $19 \oplus 18$
F. $15 \oplus 14$
G. $17 \oplus 15$
H. $14 \oplus 11$

103. Box A contains exactly four cards, numbered 3, 5, 6, and 9. Box B contains exactly three cards, numbered 1, 4, and 7. One card is selected at random from Box A, and one card is selected at random from Box B. What is the probability that the *sum* of the numbers on the two selected cards is even?

A. $\frac{1}{4}$
B. $\frac{1}{3}$
C. $\frac{5}{12}$
D. $\frac{7}{12}$

104. Gil is now 80 miles ahead of Larry. Gil is traveling at a constant rate. Larry is traveling in the same direction, at a rate 5 miles per hour faster than Gil. In how many hours will Larry catch up to Gil?

E. 16
F. 15
G. 12
H. Larry cannot catch up to Gil.

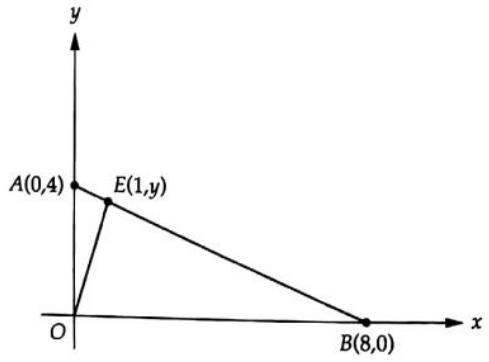
105. If $\frac{3x+3}{3} = 2.5$, then $x =$

A. $-.5$
B. .5
C. .75
D. 1.5

106. On Thursday, the ABC Company stock lost 60% of its value. On Friday it lost another 10% of its remaining value. The total loss for the two days would have been the same if the stock had lost x% of its value the first day and x% of its remaining value the second day. Then $x =$

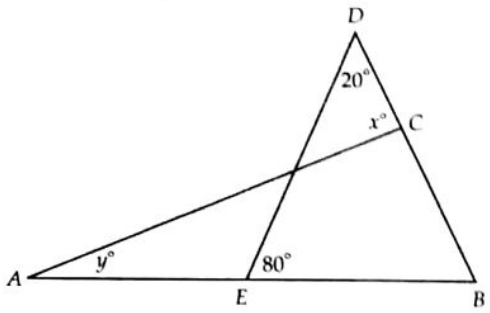
E. 30
F. 35
G. 38
H. 40

107. The area of triangle AOE



A. is 1
B. is 2
C. is 2.5
D. cannot be determined from the given information

108. Given triangles ABC and DEB as shown, the value of y in terms of x is



E. $y = x + 120$
F. $y = x - 120$
G. $y = 100 - x$
H. $y = x - 80$

109. Here are two sequences:

Sequence F: 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, . . .
Sequence S: 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, . . .

The numbers in sequence F increase by fives. The numbers in sequence S increase by sevens. The first number that occurs in both sequences is 17. What is the next number that occurs in both sequences?

A. 87
B. 85
C. 72
D. 52

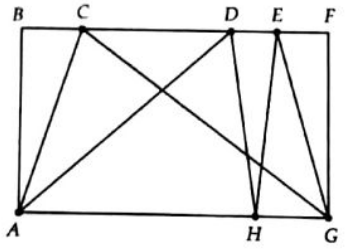
110. A certain type of drinking glass holds exactly $\frac{5}{8}$ liter of water. How many of those glasses can be filled if you have 40 liters of water?

E. 72
F. 64
G. 30
H. 25

111. $5^4 + 5^4 + 5^4 + 5^4 + 5^4 =$

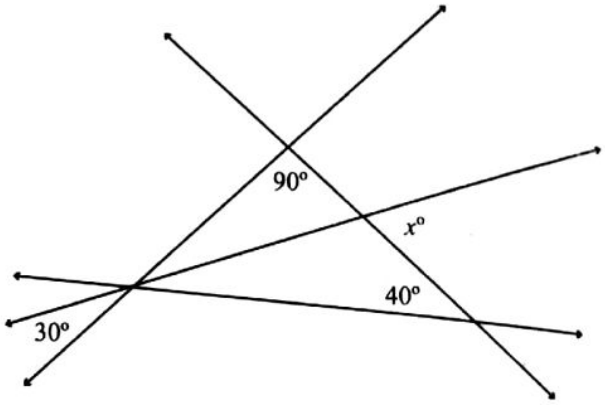
A. 5^5
B. 5^{20}
C. 25^{20}
D. 25^4

112. Points C, D, E, and H lie on the sides of rectangle $ABFG$ as shown. $AB = 8$ and $AG = 15$. What is the mean of the areas of the three triangles ACG, ADH, and HEG?



E. 120
F. 60
G. 40
H. There is more than one possible answer.

113. In the diagram below, three of the four straight lines intersect in a single point. Certain angles have their degree measures indicated. The value of x is



A. 50
B. 60
C. 70
D. 80

114. The sum of five consecutive positive integers is 40. At least one of them must be greater than

E. 9
F. 10
G. 11
H. 12